



## WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 22, 1848.

### DEATH OF THE EDITOR.

The mournful appearance of our paper today bespeaks the melancholy misfortune that has taken place since our last issue.

For some weeks we have been announcing to our readers the continued sickness of Mr. FULTON, the Editor of this paper, and have always endeavored to impart to them the hope of his ultimate recovery; for though his illness was severe, we could not bring ourselves to believe that it would have a fatal termination.

Our hopes, however, have proved vain. On

Wednesday last the earth received the remains of him whose voice through this paper was accustomed weekly to visit our patrons, but which will now come to them no more forever.

Life has gone out of him, with its hopes and its fears, its joys and its sorrows. We

have lost a valuable friend—his family a kind

father and loving husband, and his adopted

country a good and virtuous citizen.

Mr. FULTON was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1821, emigrated in 1838, and settled in Raleigh, where for five years he was engaged in merchandising—his spare moments being devoted to the study of the law; soon after obtaining a license, he removed to Sampson county, where he practised his profession nearly a year. He then came to Wilmington, to take charge of this paper, which for more than four years he has edited with acknowledged success.

Nearly two months since he was seized with an inflammatory disease, which, after protracted suffering, terminated his existence on the 17th inst., at the Mansion House Hotel, in the City of Charleston, S. C.

As a man and a citizen, Mr. FULTON fulfilled all his duties honestly and uprightly. He

should not be sufficient for the siting members, that he might file his affidavit as to the fact, and have further and reasonable time allowed him by the Senate. On the other side, it was

argued that the great object to be obtained was justice to the sitting member, to the person who contested his right to be here, and to the people of Orange; that Mr. Waddell had al-

ready had ten days, and it was due to Mr. Berry that he should have the same; that three days would not be sufficient for him, inasmuch as he had only received notice that his seat would be contested on the day he left his home for Raleigh, and that as Mr. Waddell had notified him that he would take the depositions of the "Sheriff and others," on the 18th, it would be impossible for him in so short a time to prepare his evidence to rebut that of those "other" persons, whose names he had not been put in possession of; that there was no purpose to delay unnecessarily on Mr. Berry's part, but that he, having been twice elected, and being in possession of the legal right to his seat, was surely entitled to ample time to make good his right; that the first ten days were solely for Mr. Waddell's benefit, as he had given Mr. Berry the necessary notice, and was about taking depositions of various persons; and that if it was the intention of the Senate to allow the sitting member more time than three days, on filing his affidavit, and reasonable time, it might as well be so stated, as an amendment to Mr. Gilmer's Resolutions. The resolutions were, however, passed on the Senate, and the main one was passed by a strict party vote—Mr. Berry, under the rules, not being entitled to vote.

On Saturday last another animated debate arose on a preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. Rogers, in relation to the election of Senator. Mr. Lillington introduced a preamble and resolution the day before, calling on the minority to submit to the majority; and Mr. Rogers, on Saturday, very handsomely spik'd his cannon." Various amendments were offered, and the discussion was kept up for nearly two hours—Messrs. Gilmer, Woodin, Thomas, of Davidson, and Kendall, on the Whig side, and Messrs. Bower, Ashe, Conner, and Watson, on the Democratic. It was apparent to all that the Democrats had the best of the discussion. The reply of Mr. Ashe to Mr. Woodin was withering and conclusive.

In the course of this debate, Mr. Woodin endeavored to speak of Gen. Cass as having "broken his word in a stamp." This was unworthy of a dignified Senator, and better fitted for the bar-room or the Court yard.

Of course it created no other emotion than that of contempt—not for the honorable Senator, who set himself down to utter it, but for the miserable witticism itself, which has been in the mouths of a thousand demagogues, and which ought to have died with the campaign that gave it birth.

We were particularly struck with the proper application of one of Mr. Kendall's figures. He said this Legislature ought not to send a Democrat to the Senate, to be associated with Mr. Mangum, for that would be like hitching two horses of equal strength, one to the fore, and the other to the hinder part of a wagon, where they might pull to no purpose till their dying day." But Mr. Kendall did not inform the Senate that his figure had already been realized, in Messrs. Mangum and Badger, the two Whig Senators. On Mr. Clayton's Committee Bill, involving the all-important question of slavery, Mr. Mangum voted one way, and Mr. Badger another; but we suppose, of course, according to Whig ethics, that they were both right.

**GEN. KEARNY AND COL. FREMONT.**—*Senator Bent's Statement.*—A paragraph recently went the rounds of the press, stating that before the death of Gen. Kearny, a friendly reconciliation took place between him and Fremont. This, however, was subsequently denied, though, at the same time it was alleged, that "Mrs. Fremont wrote to Mrs. Kearny a friendly note, proposing a reconciliation between Gen. Kearny and Col. Fremont, but Mrs. Kearny, knowing her sick husband's desire to appear for the absent and the helpless, and to say that the whole paragraph in question is false—that Mr. Fremont never sent any message of any kind to Gen. Kearny, and that Mrs. Fremont never sent any kind to Mrs. Kearny."

Mr. Fremont did intend to send a message to Gen. Kearny, and with that view arrived at St. Louis, whilst the publication of my speech on the ballot nomination was going on; but, finding Gen. Kearny sick and dying, he passed on to the frontier of Missouri, four hundred miles distant, and thence to California. At the time of parting from Mrs. Fremont, who had gone with him to the frontier, and believing Gen. Kearny to be dead, he sent me a message by her, begging me to say no more about him—that he had gone to his account elsewhere—and that he forgave him.

Being myself in Kentucky when Mrs. Fremont returned to St. Louis, she sent me this message in a letter, enforcing the request contained with an appeal of her own to my known rule of conduct in relation to the "absent and the dead."

I am mortified to produce these family details before the public, but trust that good men will consider the circumstances in which I am placed, and see that I could do no less.

**THANKS.**—We tender our thanks to Thos. Williams, Esq., for a copy of the memorial of Miss D. L. Dix to the Legislature of North Carolina, soliciting a State Hospital for the protection and cure of the insane.

**SWORD TO LIEUT. COL. GASTON MEARES.**—It will be seen from the correspondence in this paper, that on the 8th of January next, the citizens of Wilmington will present a sword to our gallant young townsmen, Lieut. Col. Gaston Meares, as a token of their admiration of his meritorious conduct during the battle of Buena Vista. Major General L. H. Marsteller and Staff, and the Clarendon Horse Guards, will turn out on the occasion. An address will be delivered by Wm. Hill, Esq.

### GOV. GRAHAM AND NORTH CAROLINA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The late rather lengthy message of our State Executive assumes to advocate the welfare and prosperity of the citizens of North Carolina by the recommendation of "a system of improvement commensurate with the wants and interests of the State," and by certain suggestions with regard to the course of policy proper to be pursued towards the works already ready constructed, and in which the State is largely interested.

We must say that we have never seen an assumption so poorly supported,—we have never known an individual occupying a high official station, to exhibit so little information of a matter which he undertakes to treat, or who permitted himself, to such a degree, to be influenced by sectional prejudices and his immediate association.

All his thoughts appear to be directed to the affording a market for the West, and to the sustenance of his purchase—the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. The Eastern and South-Eastern Counties—a portion of the State which has thus far shown the only public spirit of which a North Carolinian may boast—have been entirely overlooked by this "excellent" Governor. It may be, perhaps, that his Excellency thinks that a Democratic section cannot expect equal rights and favors from a Whig Governor of a Whig State: our political sins may cut us off from the pop of a good federal mother; however this may be, yet it cannot be denied that the East has received the go-by, and her great enterprise, the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road is only to be assisted by an extension of credit on the State loan, so long as the Company shall punctually pay the interest as it falls due. A great favor, surely, and while you would squander millions elsewhere. "We owe you one," Mr. Graham, for your kind recommendation of an extension of credit to us.

We charge Mr. Graham with being a sectional Governor! We charge him with selfishness! and with a want of consideration and candor highly unbecoming. Was it not

known to him that the Town of Wilmington, having already crippled herself by her public works, was endeavoring to redeem her investment, by another enterprise—that our citizens were straining every nerve to build the Wilmington & Manchester Road—and that contracts had actually been let out for twenty miles on the So. Carolina end? Did he not know, at the same time, that the State was a Stockholder in our old Road to the amount of \$600,000, and that in struggling to benefit ourselves, we were conserving her interest, and therefore had a right to ask her co-operation?

Knowing all this, what a wonder that our project was not even noticed in either of his communications to the Legislature. We had supposed that a mere desire to foster the spirit of enterprise which the State so much needs, would have secured it at least a casual remark. But no! Other considerations and views animated the Executive, and blinded him even to the fact of its existence.

We have accused Gov. Graham of selfishness. By this we do not mean to say that his own private property is intended to be benefited by his continuous line of Rail Roads from Gaston to Charlotte, as recommended in his message of December 4th, but we do indicate that the vindication of a measure of his administration—the desire to relieve himself of the odium of an improvident act, is the mainspring of his action, and the source of his inordinate love for the Raleigh & Gaston Road.

Mr. Graham ought to know that the State is much more largely interested in another work than she is in the Raleigh & Gaston Road, and that the project of a continuous Road from Gaston to Charlotte is suicidal to the larger interest.

Can it possibly be the interest of the State to sink the greater interest in the hope of benefiting the lesser? Does not the attempt on the part of Gov. Graham fix upon him the sin of endeavoring to conceal a blunder by the sacrifice of the best energies and interests of our people?

The main fault of Gov. Graham's plan for a "North Carolina Rail Road," is that, so far from remedying it, if adopted, increase the evil which the Columbia and Charlotte, and the Charlotte and Danville roads will inflict on us; namely: the enrichment of other States with our products, and the building up foreign towns to the decay of our own, and the crippling the means which our Banks have for accommodating and relieving the people.

An emissary from Virginia and South Carolina, those two vampires of our State, could

not have recommended a project better calculated to serve their ends and purposes.

Complete the Charlotte and Gaston road, and it will be idle to expect that it will bring one

bale of goods or barrel of produce to any market

Town of North Carolina. It will be so

much the interest of this unjustly termed "North Carolina road," so to regulate prices and other matters on the "continuous line"

that a branch road from Raleigh to Goldsboro' probably would be confined to carrying up

the few visitors who might be curious to see the great central base line, and to bring down those who had seen it; indeed Governor Graham has the sense to see this—for the great argument which he brings forward to support his is, the redemption of the Raleigh & Gaston road. Let this Virginia and South Carolina road, be a highway for the transport of our products, and the building up

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# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Mondy, December 18, 1848.

**AGENCY**—A. C. Evans, Post-master at Tarboro, is agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. Wooten will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

**MR. J. H. JOHNSON**, Post-master at Clinton, is entitled to receipt for any money due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

**DR. SAVAGE** is our authorized agent and will receive for any subscriber in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

From the Wilmington Commercial.

## TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

The following correspondence, the public will perceive that our fellow-citizens are about to pay a just tribute to the merits of Lieut. Col. Meares. The correspondence explains the nature and object of the transaction, which will, we have no doubt, meet with the hearty co-operation of all our citizens:

W. HILL, Esq.

Sir.—At a meeting of the citizens of the town, we were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the construction and presentation of a Sword to our gallant young townsman, Lieut. Col. Gaston Meares.

In compliance with the duty, we have the honor to request that you will accompany the presentation with an address suited to the occasion.

We hope to have our arrangements completed by the 8th January next, and have selected that day for the interesting ceremony.

With high regard,

Your obedient servants,

W. D. COWAN, { Com.  
W. N. PEDEN, }  
A. C. EVANS, }

Wilmington, Dec. 14th, 1848.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 14th, 1848.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 14th inst., in which you inform me of the determination of the citizens of Wilmington to present our young townsman, Col. Gaston Meares, with a Sword, and the honor to request that you will accompany the presentation with an address suited to the occasion.

It affords me great pleasure to contribute, in any manner, to the proper recognition of the patriotism of those who have served us in the war; and I am especially gratified at the determination which our citizens have formed of doing honor to him who has reflected glory upon them. I cannot, therefore, refuse to act the part which your partiality has assigned, in what you justly term "the interesting ceremony." Very truly.

Your friend and ob't servant,

W. M. HILL.

Messrs. W. D. COWAN, { Committee.

A. C. EVANS, }

Capt. W. C. HOWARD, Commander Clarendon Horse Guards.

Sir.—The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the citizen of Wilmington to make arrangements for the presentation of a Sword to Lieut. Col. Gaston Meares, a native of our town, now on a visit to us.

We hope these arrangements will be perfected by the 8th of January proximo, which day we have selected for this purpose, and have the pleasure to request that you will order out your fine Troop to aid in the ceremony of the day.

With much respect,

Your obedient servants,

W. D. COWAN, { Com.  
A. C. EVANS, }

Wilmington, Dec. 14th, 1848.

Gentlemen—I have received your communication inviting myself and Troop to be present on the occasion of presenting a Sword to Lt. Col. Gaston Meares. In reply, I have the honor to say that it will afford myself and Company much pleasure to be present and participate in the ceremony on the occasion.

With the highest respects,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. HOWARD, Captain in command of Clarendon Horse Guards.

To W. N. PEDEN, { Committee.

A. C. EVANS, }

## REPORTS FROM THE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

It will be out of our power to give more than a synopsis of the reports from the several Departments which accompanied the President's message to Congress. We present below a synopsis of the Post Master General's report, from the Union, as follows:—

"In publishing this able and elaborate exposition of the state of a very important and interesting branch of the public service, we cannot but express our gratification at the results which it discloses, and the testimony which it bears to the faithful and efficient administration of the department under its present head. Excluding the foreign mail service which is almost entirely the work of the permanent administration, we observe that, during the past three years, the amount of service performed by the department has constantly increased, and the cost of that service has constantly decreased! During this period, the domestic mail service has increased 15 per cent., and its cost has diminished more than 15 per cent! During the last fiscal year the mails have increased more than two millions of miles, the length of the routes being increased more than nine thousand miles; and for the same period the cost of this increased transportation has been diminished, as compared with that of the preceding year, by more than twelve thousand dollars. Our foreign mails are transported every month 3,800 miles, and back, at a cost of \$100,500. The post routes within the United States on the 30th of June last were more than 163,000 miles in length, and the annual transportation of the mail upon them was more than forty-one million miles. The number of post offices at the same time was 16,139, being 1,013 more than those of the previous year."

"The report announces the gratifying fact that the financial state of the department will, with proper modifications of the existing law, previously recommended, justify the reduction of letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents for a single half-ounce letter, any distance. This is a great triumph for the friends of free postage, and reflects high credit on the present administration of the department."

"The first organization of the post system was effected in 1845 by the present Postmaster General. Many persons were apprehensive of its success, and predicted its failure. They declared that it would prove a constant tax upon the general treasury; and that it would impose a higher tariff, to fall most heavily upon the South, to keep the system going. We hoped for a different result, and we predicted that, if well managed, the revenue from post would yearly increase in consequence of the comparative cheapness of letters; and that it would support itself without any drain on the general treasury."

"The organization has been admirably conducted under the present Postmaster General. Owing in part to good management, the revenue is increasing, and the postage is becoming lower and lower. We congratulate the country upon this result."

The report recommends the pre-payment of all letters deposited in the Post Office; and that newspapers be charged by weight, instead of per sheet, as they are now charged. After reviewing the evils of a change in the Post Office Department at every new administration, the report winds up with the following suggestion:—

"It may be well worthy of consideration,

if these objects would not be advanced, should certain administration of Justice. Passed and its first reading and referred.

Mr. Wooten, a bill to alter the time of holding the Superior and County Courts in the county of Lenoir. Read and referred.

Mr. Logan, a bill for the better regulation and government of slaves. Referred.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9.—In the SENATE, Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary Committee, made sundry reports on bills which had been referred to that committee.

Mr. Rogers introduced the following preamble and resolution, viz:

Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the Senate of the United States shall consist of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof; and whereas by the constitution of this State the legislative authority is vested into two distinct branches, both dependent on the people to wit: a Senate and House of Commons; and whereas the members of the Senate and House of Commons of the Legislature of this State derive their seats from the sovereign people of their district and counties respectively; and whereas an election of a United States Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States for six years from and after the fourth of March next, devolves upon the present General Assembly, and whereas the said United States Senator, when elected, is the servant and representative of the whole people of the State, and whereas it is both right and expedient that the county of Yancey should have a voice in the election of U.S. Senator—and whereas an election was held on the 8th in the said county of Yancey, for a member of the other branch of the Legislature, which member elect will probably take his seat by the 20th inst.

Therefore be it resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons proposing that the two houses shall go into an election of U.S. Senator on the 20th of Dec., at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Shumard presented a bill to extend the time for Registering grants, &c. Passed its first reading and referred.

Mr. Pigott presented a Bill to repeal the Act in part, entitl'd "An Act to prevent the destruction of Oysters." Read and referred.

The bill to amend the 17th Section of the Revenue Laws, was read the third time and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House proceeded to vote for U. S. Senator.

The bill regulating the Inspection of Turnpikes, was amended, read a 3d time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.—In the SENATE, the bill to provide for making a Turnpike road from Salisbury to the State of Georgia, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gilmer moved to amend the resolution, by declaring that the representative should regard the political opinions of the majority of the people of the whole State, as clearly ascertained on the 7th November.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson moved that the resolution and amendment be indefinitely postponed, which was negatived, 35 to 22.

Mr. Bowes moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Gilmer, by striking out the 7th of November last and inserting the 3d of August last, in the election of members of the Legislature.

In the House, Mr. McCleman presented a bill to improve Cape Fear and Deep rivers.—Referred.

Mr. Barringer, a Bill to incorporate the Johnston Little River Manufacturing Company.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.—In the SENATE, a message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to go into election of a Circuit Court Judge, the name of Mr. Robards being withdrawn from the nomination. Concluded in.

The Senate voted as follows: Bragg 19—Moore 25; Ellis 4; Wright 1; Reid 1.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to vote for Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit. Concluded in.

The Senate then voted as follows: Coleman 21; Caldwell 19; H. C. Jones 3; Lillington 2; Ellis 2. The three last not candidates.

A message was received from the House of Commons proposing to vote for Superior Court Judge. Concluded in.

The Senate then voted as follows: Strange 25; Pearson 19; Battle 6.

The Committee appointed to superintend the election for Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit reported that Coleman having received 90 votes, was duly elected.

Mr. Ehorn, from the Committee appointed to superintend the election of Supreme Court Judge reported as follows: Strange 75; Pearson 65; Battle 29. No election.

A motion to adjourn being negative, another vote took place for Supreme Court Judge—the Senate voting as follows: Strange 25; Pearson 21; Battle 4.

Mr. Thompson of Wake, moved to increase the Committee to visit the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from 3 to 5—agreed to.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of 5 on the part of the Senate and 10 on the part of the House, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Medical Board; and then,

On motion of Mr. Halsey, the Senate adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

In the House, a message was received from the Governor, in relation to the Suit instituted against the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the Report of the Commissioners of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Ballard, from the Committee to superintend the election of Superior Court Judge, reported that Mr. Moore had received a majority of all the votes cast, and was therefore duly elected.

The Speaker announced the arrival of the bill for taking up the order of the day, (Mr. Steele's Resolutions,) whereupon Mr. Steele moved their postponement until Wednesday next.

Mr. Stanly moved to lay the Resolutions on the table; which motion did not prevail.

The question of postponing until Wednesday recurring, it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Gambill, from the Committee to superintend the election of Solicitor of the 6th District, reported that 168 votes had been cast, of which Mr. Coleman had received 85, and was duly elected.

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee to superintend the election of Supreme Court Judge, reported as follows—Battle 29; Pearson 65; Strange 75. No election.

The Speaker presented a communication from the President of the Commercial Bank, at Wilmington, and asked what disposition would be made of it? Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to go into the election of Supreme Court Judge. Committee to Superintend the election, Messrs. Newson and Farrow. The House then proceeded to vote for the same.

The bill for the relief of witnesses in suits removed from one county to another, was indefinitely postponed.

At the hour of 12, the two Houses assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, and proceeded to count the votes for Governor, when it was found that Charles Manly had received 42,536, and D. S. Reid 41,682.

Mr. Manly having received a majority of 845, the Speaker of the House declared him duly elected Governor of North Carolina for two years, from 1st January, 1849.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.—The SENATE proceeded to the unfinished business of Saturday, viz. Mr. Rogers' resolution—the question being on Mr. Bowers' motion to amend by inserting the words "the third of August." Mr. Washington asked that the question be first taken on striking out, 25 to 20. The question was then taken on the amendment of "Mr. Gilmer." That the representative should respect the political opinions of the majority of the people of the whole State, as expressed on the 7th of November—and decided in the affirmative, 26 to 22.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted, as amended, 31 to 17.

Mr. Halsey introduced Resolutions returning the thanks of the Legislature to Miss Dix.

Mr. Marchion introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter 10; Mr. Lane's bill to incorporate the Island Ford Manufacturing Company; Mr. Bowles a bill limiting the time of service of Sheriffs; Mr. Drake a bill to incorporate Mount Lebanon Lodge; Mr. Walker a bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society; Mr. Washington a bill to amend the Act of 1847, relating to weights and measures; referred. The bill to increase the revenue of the State was taken up and postponed to Monday next.

The Resolutions of Mr. Steele were then taken up. Mr. Caldwell moved an amendment, providing in substance that nothing contained in the Resolutions should be considered as affording aid and comfort to the doctrine of nullification. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. T. McDonald moved an amendment declaring the Missouri Compromise line as an expeditious way for the settlement of the slave question; which amendment with the Resolutions, on motion of Mr. Miller, were referred to a select Committee.

The two Houses agreed to vote for 7 Commissioners of State to-morrow.

The Bill to cede a portion of Burke to Catawba, was reported from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, and re-committed to the same Committee.

and Seaboard, was read third time, passed, and ordered to be Engrossed.

The following Bills were read a second time, and passed:

A bill to amend an Act passed in 1846 and 7, relative to the establishing a Depot in Newbern.

A bill to alter the time of holding the Courts in Cumberland.

A bill amending the 104 chap. Revised Statutes.

The Bill limiting the time of service of Sheriffs was read a second time, and passed.

In the House, a memorial was presented from sundry citizens of Gaston, praying that part of said county be ceded to Cleveland.

Mr. Hicks presented a Bill to facilitate the collection of certain debts. Referred.

The Preamble and Resolutions returning thanks to Miss Dix, were adopted as received from the Senate.

The Resolutions from the Senate, proposing to go into an election of U. S. Senator on the 20th inst., were laid on the table.

Mr. Shumard presented a bill to provide for Tax Collectors. Referred.

Mr. Nixon presented a Resolution in favor of the clerk of the county court of N. Hanover. Referred.

The House proceeded to vote for U. S. Senator.

Mr. Shumard presented a bill to extend the time for Registering grants, &c. Passed its first reading and referred.

Mr. Barringer, a Bill to amend the 17th Section of the Revenue Laws, was read the third time and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House proceeded to vote for U. S. Senator.

The bill regulating the Inspection of Turnpikes, was amended, read a 3d time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.—In the SENATE, the bill to provide for making a Turnpike road from Salisbury to the State of Georgia, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gilmer moved to amend the resolution, by declaring that the